

### Solution 1: Multiclass Classification with 0-1-Loss

- (a) As seen in the 0-1-Loss presentation, slide 2, the discrete classifier that minimizes the risk  $h^*(\mathbf{x})$  (the Bayes optimal classifier) is:

$$\begin{aligned} h^*(\mathbf{x}) &= \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \underbrace{\mathbb{P}(y = l \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x})}_{\sim \text{Unif}\{1, \dots, x\}} \\ &= \arg \max_x \frac{1}{x} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[1 \leq l \leq x]} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

As the distribution of  $y$  given  $x$  is uniform, any value between 1 and  $x$  is optimal.

$$h^*(\mathbf{x}) = \{1, \dots, x\} \quad (2)$$

- (b) The Bayes risk for the 0-1-loss, also known as the Bayes error rate, is defined as :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^* &= 1 - \mathbb{E}_x \left[ \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(y = l \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}) \right] \\ &= 1 - \underbrace{\mathbb{E}_x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]}_{p_x \sim \text{Unif}\{1, \dots, 10\}} \\ &= 1 - \sum_{x=1}^{10} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{10} \\ &\stackrel{\text{hint}}{=} 1 - \frac{7381}{25200} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

An alternative solution to the problem can be derived from the risk definition:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^* &= \sum_X \sum_Y L(l, h^*(x)) \mathbb{P}(y = l \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}) \mathbb{P}(x) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^i \mathbb{I}_{\{j \neq h^*(i)\}} \frac{1}{i} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

As exactly only one value of  $\{1, \dots, x\}$  will be chosen for  $h^*(x)$ , the indicator function will be 1 for all values except for the chosen one. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^* &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{10} \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^i \mathbb{I}_{\{j \neq h^*(i)\}}}_{\frac{i-1}{i}} \frac{1}{i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{i} \\ &\stackrel{\text{hint}}{=} 1 - \frac{7381}{25200} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

(c) The point-wise optimizer for the 0-1 loss over all discrete classifiers  $h^*(\mathbf{x})$  is:

$$h^*(\mathbf{x}) = \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(y = l \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}) \quad (6)$$

The optimal constant model can be obtained by forgetting the conditioning on  $\mathbf{x}$ , leading to:

$$\bar{h}(x) = \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(y = l) \quad (7)$$

Using the law of total probability:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h}(x) &= \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{x=1}^{10} \mathbb{P}(y = l \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \sum_{x=1}^{10} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[1 \leq l \leq x]} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \\ &= \arg \max_{l \in \mathcal{Y}} \begin{cases} \frac{7381}{25200}, & l = 1 \\ \frac{7381}{25200} - \frac{1}{10}, & l = 2 \\ \frac{7381}{25200} - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{20}, & l = 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{7381}{25200} - \sum_{z=1}^{l-1} \frac{1}{10 \cdot z}, & l = 10 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

As the probability is monotonically decreasing with  $l$ , we can conclude that the optimal constant model is :

$$\bar{h}(x) = 1 \quad (9)$$

(d) The Risk is calculated by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}_L(\bar{h}) &= 1 - \max \mathbb{P}(y = l) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(y = 1) \\ &= 1 - \frac{7381}{25200} \end{aligned}$$